# VIETNAM

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HEALTH WORK IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE

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# 1945-1970

A UGUST 1945. Viet Nam was in an effervescence from the northernmost to the southernmost of her territory. Scores of millions of people were prenial domination. Throughout nearly a century the Vietnamese had never ceased rising up in arms to regain their independence and freedom although during these decades, each rebellion had been defeated. August 1945. This time, everyone felt sure of victory. In every village, every quarter, every street, the whole nation was poised for an insurrection.

Then came the never-to-be-forgotten days of August: in a spell of two weeks, from North to South, from the big cities of Hanoi, Saigon and Hue to the remotest villages, a tidal wave rose and swept away the French colonial regime and the pro-Japanese puppet administration like chaff in the wind

With their own hands the Vietnamese people had effectively recovered their independence, one that would be solemnly proclaimed on September 2 by a beloved and respected patriot - Ho Chi Minh.

Twenty - five years have passed by since those historic days. The French and the American imperialists have been persistingly assaulting the young Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, trying in vain to strangle and destroy all the new structures Vietnamese have been able to build. In the last twenty-five years, the DRVN has not only successfully safeguarded her independence but also succeeded in shaping a new economy, society and

Viet Nam Courier will dedicate many pages in its coming issues to the history and achievements of the DRVN, during those years. To begin with, we give our readers, in a brief chronology of momentous facts and events, a survey of a pregnant historical period.

(See page 4)

# NEW US AIR RAIDS IN NORTH VIET NAM

N three consecutive days ending July 25, the US bombed Huong Lap village (north of the demarcation line on the 17 Parallel) with B-52s carrying each 30 tons of bombs.

On July 28, the spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry issued a strong statement against these criminal gir strikes.

# Incziminatina Figures

N the occasion of the recent debates of the benitentiary regime South Viet Nam, it has been revealed that :

The US government will earmark next year for perfecting the penitentiary system in South Viet Nam. a sum of 172,000 dollars, 41,000 of which to buy " equipment" (it is assumed this is torture instruments), 77,000 as salary of two US " advisers," 54,000 as costs to send abroad 10 Saigon "experts" for study. 4,065 new cells will be built and 8,000 detention places projected.

The 108,000-strong police torce will receive an additional 9.9 million dollar budget to wipe out the "Vietcong

intrastructure." 1.650 watchtowers have been built which will be raised to 1.849. Of the 9.9 million dollars, 6,761,000 will be used for paying 178 US " advisers" and 45 other toreign ones. All the police experience learnt from the " free world." from the ex-Nazis, the Japanese and the British in Malaysia can, thanks to the dollars, benefit "pacification" in South Viet Nam.

Who pays, who inspires the methods used in South Viet Nam prisons?

The answer is clear: like all that is being done in South Viet Nam, it is always Washington which inspire and foots the bill.

# SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNSFOLK VERSUS US - PUPPET REGIME

South Viet Nam towns and cities, especially Saigon, have been in the throes of a powerful political agitation for peace, democratic rights and an end to the US war of aggression. Most remarkable have been its continuity and proportions, its most variegated, flexible and creative forms, and participation by large social sections.

# ACTIONS BY STUDENTS

THE students and pupils' movement which smouldered in January and February, has flared up quite powerfully since March 11 when the Thieu - Ky - Khiem illegally arrested 40 Saigonese students including Huynh Tan Mam, acting President of the Saigon Students Union.

The actions which broke out in Saigon, Hue and Da Nang, spread like a prairie fire to all the urban centres in the South: they were the strikes of 6,000 medical students in Saigon, of over 30,000 students from fifteen higher education schools in Saigon - Cholon, the general strike of 60,000 students in all South Viet Nam population centres. With the participation of the five Saigon, Van Hanh, Da Lat, Can Tho, Hue universities and 4,000 secondary schools in all South Viet Nam towns, the number of protesters reached over one million.

Apart from meetings, demonstrations, strikes, teachins, news conferences, petitions, the students and pupils staged hunger-strikes, "sleepless nights," used motorbikes and other motorized means to transport demonstrators to the "National Assembly, " the " Ministry of Education," the "Ministry of Justice," the "Ministry Court," the US Embassy; they booed Nguyen Van Thieu as a "dictator" when he attended the funeral of Phan Khac Suu (expuppet "Head of State"),

and turned it into an anti-US-puppet occasion.

The alarmed Saigon authorities tried bribery, deceit and terror. They ordered the closing of the schools. a prolonged curfew and moved into Saigon and Hue tens of thousands of puppet troops to guard them.

But these measures, far from a'leviating the tension (Continued page 7)



Saigon students protest against the puppet administra. tion repres-

# RSVN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS INDIA

ME Nguyen Thi Binh, Min-ister for Foreign Affairs he Provisional Revolu-tionary Government of the Repub-lic of South Viet Nam, arrived on July 18 in New Delhi on an official visit to the Republic of India, at the invitation of India, Foreign Minister Swaran Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Indian

She was welcomed at the aero She was welcomed at the acro-drome by Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, representing the Minister and many other high-ranking officials of the Ministry.

Numerous deputies, leaders of political parties and mass organi-zations and other Indian VIP's

Thousands of New Delhians. Thousands of New Definians, banners and bouquets in hand, cheered her with slogans: "Long live Ho Chi Minh!", "Heroic Viet Nam will win!". "Down with US imperialist aggressors!"

On July 20, V.V. Giri, President of India, received Mme Binh. She posted him about South Viet Nam's struggle against US invaders and the position of the National Front for Liberation and the PRG of the RSVN in the settlement of the South Viet

President V.V. Giri expressed sympathy with the South Vietnamese people's patriotic fight for freedom and independ-

On the morning of July 22, Indian Vice-President G.S Ta-thak had an interview with Mme Nguyen Thi Binh.

On the afternoon of the same day, she called on Premier Indira Gandhi.

Mrs Indira Gandhi made clear her support for the South Vietnamese's heroic struggle. Mme Nguyen Thi Binh sincerely thank-ed the Indian Government for its friendly reception and the Indian people for their support for the South Vietnamese's just struggle. She handed to Mrs Gandhi a gift from Mr Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG of the RSVN.

On July 20 and 24, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh attended the receptions given in her honour respectively by Swaran Singh and K. Menon, ex-Defence Minister, Chairman of the All-India Peace Committee.

On the afternoon of July 23, on the afternoon of July 23, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh left New Delhi for visits to Bengalore (capital of Mysore) and Bombay

# IIS WAR OF AGGRESSION VIOLATED INDOCHINA PEOPLES' NATIONAL RIGHTS

World Lawyers' Congress Points Out

HE oth Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was held in Helsinki from July 15 to 19 with the par-ticipation of 350 lawyers from 55 countries.

The Congress devoted a special session to the Indochina plenary session to the Indochina problem. It heard an opening address by Joe Nordmann, Secretary General of the IADL, and speeches by the delegations of the DRVN, the RSVN, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and other delega-

At its closing session, the Congress unanimously approved a declaration on Indochina and an eleven-point on Indochina and an eleven-point program of action calling on lawyers and peoples in the world to support the legitimate struggle of the Viet-namese, Lao and Cambodian peoples against the US imperialists' aggres-sion and for their national rights.

The Congress unanimously elected the representative of the RSVN one of the Vice-Presidents of the IADL.

The Congress stressed in its declaration on Indochina that the criminal ration on indocaina that the criminal war of aggression of the United States violated the fundamental national rights of the peoples of Indochina and menaced peace in Southeast Asia and the whole world; that it unreservedly supported the just struggle of the South Victnamese people and the ten-point overall solution of the National Front Liberation and the Provisional

Republic of South Viet Nam: fully backed the legitimate demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for US respect of her sovereignty and security and for an end to all US violations of her waters; fully supported the just struggle of the Lao people for na-tional salvation and the five-point solution advanced by the Lao Patriotic Front for the peaceful settle ment of the Lao problem; gave unqualified support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people for national salvation conducted under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the sole legitimate and legal Government of the Cambodian people, and endorsed the five-point proclamation of March 23, 1970 of Head of State Samdech Norodom

The Congress appealed to all law The Congress appealed to all law-yers and other people in the world to denounce and condemn still more strongly the US war of aggression in Indochina, to expose the Nixon administration's "peace" frauds aimed at misleading world public opinion and at the same time, in-crease their support for the just opinion and at the same time, in-crease their support for the just effort of the three peoples of Indo-china till complete victory, and the action of the American people for immediate cessation of the US war of aggression in Indochina.

# World TU Conference for Solidarity with Indochina Workers and Peoples

against US Aggression held in Verwith the participation of 250 delegates representing 65 trade-unions from 60 countries in the world ended in success.

Also represented at the Conference were the World Peace Council, the International Union of Students, the International Democratic Lawyers' Association, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Organization of Journalists.

After the opening address by Benoit Frachon, President of the French General Confederation of Labour, Pierre Gensous, Secretary General of the WFTU, delivered a speech exposing US intervention and aggression all over the world, especially in Indochina. He spoke of the stirring movement of the workers and other people in various countries including those in the United States and South Vict Nam against this policy of the US.

He pointed to the imperative tasks of the Conference, namely to condemn the Nixon Administration's intervention and aggression in Indochina actively support the sensible proposals of the DRVN Government, the RSVN PRG, the Lao Patriotic Front, and the National United Front of Kampuchea for the settlement of the problems. He called on the workers and peoples of the world to expand and step up activities of solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam. Laos and Cambodia morally. politically and materially. He proposed to observe the and of Sentember and the 20th of December this year as days of international solidarity with the peoples in Indochina.

On behalf of the workers and peo ples of their respective countries, the heads of the delegations of the DRVN, the RSVN, Laos and Cambodia expressed sincere thanks to the workers and peoples of the world for their sympathy with, and support for. the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples and to the WFTU and the

THE World Trade-Unions Conter- French General Confederation of ence for Solidarity with the Work- Labour for the convocation of the ers and Peoples of Indochina Conference which, they said, was a vivid manifestation of the noble sailles (France) on July 18 and 19 spirit of international solidarity and a great inspiration to the peoples in Indochina.

The Conference also heard 36 other speeches by various delegations.

The delegation of the Italian General Confederation of Labour handed to the head of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade-Unions delegation a sum of 40 million lire contributed by Italian workers and people in their current "campaign for solidarity with the Victnamese workers and people."

The delegation of the Madagascar Federation of Trade - Unions also presented the Vietnamese delegates with a small but meaningful sum of 300 francs.

At its closing session on July 19, the Conference unanimously passed a general resolution, an appeal to the workers and trade-unions in the world, a message to the workers and people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and a message to the workers and people of the United States of America

The Conference in particular called on the workers and tradeunions of the world to further intensify and enlarge their activities of moral and political support for the Indochinese peoples, to join forces and efforts to make irresistible the strength of the trade-union movement of solidarity, to find and adopt the most efficacious forms of action in each country such as meetings, demonstrations, strikes, including boycott and refusal to handle arms and other war material of the American aggressors bound for the dirty war in Indochina, to enhance material support by increasing the collections of funds, medicaments, cloth, transport and communication means, foods and school material, to organize this year a campaign in support of the peoples, in Indochina beginning July 20. anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements.

77th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (July 30, 1970)

# **DRVN** Delegate Outlines a Solution to Viet Nam Problem

R Nguyen Van Tien (RSVN) denounced US schemes to perpetuate military occupa-tion of South Viet Nam and to deny the South Vietnamese the right to self-determination. Mr Nguyen Minh Vy (DRVN) pointod out that the American aggressors and their Saigon henchmen had of late piled up new crimes against the Indochinese peoples. Scoring the recent great successes of the Victnamese, Cambodian

and Lao peoples, he stated: "The United States must promptly and unconditionally pull out all its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam, discard the dictatorial, bellicose and the dictatorial, bellicose and corrupt Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate and accept the suggested provisional coalition government which will be entrusted with the organization of free and dem-ocratic elections in South Viet Nam. ''

# The D.R.V.N.

Tears Old

# HEALTH WORK in the Service of the People

Dr NGUYEN VAN HUONG DRVN Health Minister

(Continued)

A.....

WHAT made possible such results within a decade? First, a vast sanitary network covering town and country, in which the poorest peasant could profit from its blessings then new cadres who work-ed in close co-operation with thousands of herbalists, and finally our scien-tific researches adjusted to our national conditions.

While, under colonialism, communal health instal lations were non-existent, there were 200 rural medi-cal stations in 1955 and 5,286 in 1964; in nearly all the villages in the delta and 80 per cent of villages the mountain region These stations are adequately equipped to deal with minor cases. Each of them is run by from two to four nurses or midwives. At the end of 1964, they were reinforced by 2,329 assistant doctors, plus tens of thou sands of medical workers working in agricultural

co-operatives. Workshops, mines, con struction vards, state agricultural farms and forest enterprises have their own establishments. Whereas in 1956 there were 42 hospitals and infirmaries with 1,020 beds for workers, in 1964 the number of hospitals and infirmaries was 183 and that of beds

Besides the State health

network, the Traditional Medical Association runs a dual system in the prov-inces and districts in the delta. Over 18,000 herbalists operate in the health units in the countryside and urban centres. They have contributed a great deal to diagnosis and therapy as well as to the manufacture of medicines.

The Red Cross at all levels and sanitarians at co-operatives and workshops have rendered very useful service.

Clinics and hospitals have been mushrooming. Each provincial or district capital has its own medical estab-lishment; the number of heds has increased 16 times

The thorny problem of formation of professional cadres was resolved according to the following principles:

- crash training ; - crash training:
- use of many methods:
regular classical formation,
refresher courses run on a
continued basis or by
stages (a nurse trained in a
months will be promoted
to a higher course six or nine months later), or by correspondence.

Thanks to these methods we have never run short of medical workers at the front and in the rear. The well-advised alliance with

traditional medicine as well as the practice of acupuncture have made possible to cure diseases galenicals.

With regard to research,

with regard to research, we have striven to apply up-to-date scientific reali-zations to our practical conditions. For instance we have tackled the production of dead BCG vaccine — easier to transvaccine — easier to trans-port — without need for refrigerators and other equipment which are now lacking, replaced antibiotics bacillus, diswith the bacillus, discovered many vegetable antibiotics and manufactured the Sabin Choumakov

Our researchers have paid keen attention to tradi-tional medicine, discovered and applied specific prophylatic and therapeutic methods chiefly by utiliz-ing many newly discovered medicinal plants. Of course the treatments used in other countries are not neglected; these have enabled our researchers to achieve successes in opera-tions on the heart, lungs and liver, as well as on pharyngo-laryngeal cancers.

FTER 1965, savage US bombings into an important

Bombs fell at random on our towns and vilon our towns and vir-lages, destroying markets, churches, schools, hospitals, killing women, children and old-agers. In four years, most of the provin-cial and district hospitals as well as a great number of rural medical stations suffered heavy damage. Over 600 big establishments

were destroyed, including the Quynh Lap leper-sana-torium and the Thanh Hoa tuberculosis sanatorium. Hundreds of patients fell victims to bombs and the hospital personnel, doctors included, took heavy casu-It was not by chance that nearly all our medical

establishments were targets of violent US raids. The intention of the US command was left in no doubt: while killing civilians, it wanted to deprive us of the means to rescue them and to demoralize them. The calculation was vicious but the hope was illusory. Our cadres as well as people were not cowed. Respondwere not cowed. Respond-ing to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal: "Nothing is more precious than in-dependence and freedom," they fearlessly fought back the US air force and took appropriate steps to reduce our losses to the minimum.

We rapidly shifted from the state of peace to the state of war, and readjusted our organization to the most unexpected situations in order to help production and the fighting at any

We strengthened our basic network and organized first aid at all levels, beginning with production beginning with production brigades in agricultural production. Under the slo-gans: "Strengthen the frontline" and "Teach emergency surgery to all medical hands," we suc-ceeded little by little in turning our grass - root units into first-aid stations capable of meeting most urgent needs.

While in 1964, there were still imadequacies in the medical network at agricultural co-operative level 5 by the end of 1964 most of co-ops had had a medical worker; about 50 per cent had a first-aid station. It is provinced in the province in the province in the province with the province in the provi

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progress in this has been the greatest. All the agri-cultural co-operatives in Quang Binh province have their own medical group.

The rural medical stations have also been greatly extended, thanks chiefly to better equipment. From 5,286 in 1964, they numbered 6,041 in 1908, or 97 per cent of villages in North Viet Nam. Seventy per cent of them are run by assistant-doctors. In Quant Binh province and Vin Linh area, in particular, all the rural medical stasistant-doctor, some by two or three. All the villages possess a permanent phar-macy and many medicine

Thanks to an adequate or-Thanks to an adequate or-ganization, we were not outstripped by US super-sonic planes. All the wound-ed received first aid and 60 per cent of them were im-mediately operated upon in the same villages.

District hospitals have been adequately equipped and staffed to handle ordinary surgical operations as well as obstetrical operations and emergency opera-tions of war wounds. All the districts had been provided with such establishments by the end of 1968 as against 27 per cent only in 1964.

As after March 31, 1968. As after March 31, 1908, the Yankees have been focusing their attacks on provinces located south of the 19th Parallel, the dis-trict hospitals and rural medical stations there have been playing the leading role in the help given to the wounded.

The setting up of a vast medical network reaching down to villages has prov-ed to be quite efficient. No doubt that the lack of such a network in peace time would have caused us heavier losses in war time.

Guided by the "preserve human lives" watchword of the people's war, we have

(Continued page 7)

• A village consists in general of 4 or 5 hamlets which are organized each into an agricultural co-oper



A rural maternity-home

# FROM AUGUST REVOLUTION TO DIEN BIEN PHU VICTORY

# CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (1945-1954)



# 1045

### March

9 - The Japanese staged a coup de

12 - The CC of the ICP worked out directives pointing out that the was to launch a large-scale anti-Japanese movement and prepare for general insurrection.

15 -Capitulation of lapan.

13 to 15 -A National Congress of the ICP decided for carrying out a general insurrection

16 - The National Liberation Com mittee was founded with Ho Chi Minh as President.

19 - A people's insurrection broke out in Hanoi. A 200,000 strong meeting was held, followed by a declaration on the overthrow of the Tran Trong Kim puppet government and the founding of the people's

25 - A people's insurrection broke

30 - Bao Dai abdicated.

### September:

2 In Hanoi President Ho Chi linh solemnly declared that: "Viet Nam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence, and in fact has become a free and independent country. The entire Vietnamese people are ready to mobilize all their moral and material force, to sacrifice their lives and possessions for the safeguarding of their freedom and independence."

Thierry d'Argenlieu was ap pointed High-Commissioner in Indo-china by General De Gaulle.

6 British troops landed in Saigon with the mission of disarming the Japanese troops south of the

12 A detachment of the French Expeditionary Corps, the 5th RIC, landed in Saigon under the protection of the British

14 - The British occupied the buildings of Vietnamese public services in Saigon.

General Lu Han, Commander in-Chief of the Chiang Kai-shek troops coming to disarm the Japan-ese troops north of the 16th Parallel, arrived in Hanoi

21 - British troops decreed martial law in Saigon and armed 1,400 French soldiers who had been jailed

by the Japanese. 23 - Protected by the British, the French colonialists launched a war

reconquest in Saigon. 25 - The Party's Central Committee defined new tasks: to launch

the anti-French resistance, set up the people's power in the political, military, economic and cultural

3 - A congress of representatives of the national minorities was held in Hanoi: thanks to the August Revolution they could now enjoy equal rights with the majority peo-

### 1946

# January :

6 - General elections were held: 90% of the electors went to the polls. President Ho Chi Minh was elected Hanoi with 169,222 votes (98.4 per cent of the total cast)

2 - First session of the Viet Nam National Assembly: Ho Chi Minh was elected President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and entrusted with the task of setting up a new government.

6 - A preliminary agreement signed between President Ho Minh and Sainteny, representative of the French Government.

27 - The French occupied by

8 - General Valluy, Commander-8 — General Valluy, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Northern Indochina, sent his troops directives for the reconquest of

17 - The Preparatory Franco 17 — The Preparatory Franco-vietnamese Conference opened in Dalat. Its central problem was Nam Bo. For the Vietnamese dele-gation, Nam Bo was an integral part of Viet Nam; on the contrary, the French wanted to separate it from Viet Nam. After a month of vain discussions, no agreement was reached.

23 - The French colonialists sent to Paris a puppet delegation to prepare for the constitution of an Autonomous Cochinchinese Govern

25 - The Lien Viet Front (Viet-namese People's National Union) was founded

27 - The Vietnamese General onfederation of Labour was ounded.

31 - A delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Pham Van Dong left for Paris to hold official negotiations with the French.

On the same day, President Ho Chi Minh took the plane for an official visit to France.

1 - The [puppet] Cochinchinese covernment was set up by the

6 - Franco - Vietnamese were held in Fontainebleau on: - the place of Viet Nam in the French Union and her international

the organization of the Indochinese Federation;

the unification of the three Ky (Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-china) and the referendum to be held in Nam Bo for its reintegration into Viet Nam ;

- economic problems concerning Viet Nam and France; the working out of a Franco

Vietnamese treaty. The stands of the two parties were irreconcilable: for the French, Viet Nam remained in the French Union and depended on France in

all fields: military, foreign affairs. etc. On the contrary, for the Viet-namese, Viet Nam, while remaining in the French Union, was a free and sovereign country, and Nam Bo was an integral part of Viet

1 — The French convened at Dalat "Federal Conference of Peoples" Cochinchina, Laos and Cambodia As a sign of protest, the Vietnamese delegation walked out of the Fontainebleau Conference.

### September :

10 - Negotiations were resumed in Fontainebleau. The French delegation put forward a draft agree-ment with clauses unacceptable to its interlocutors. In face of the Vietnamese delegation's categorical refusal, the head of the French elegation closed the meeting. The Vietnamese delegation returned to Hanoi. During the negotiations, the French had intensified their sending

of troops to Indochina. 14 - President Ho Chi Minh staying on in Paris after the depar-ture of the Vietnamese delegation. signed with the French Governmen modus vivendi on monetary, cul tural and economic questions and on the ceasefire in Nam Bo. A Franco-Vietnamese conference was sched-uled for early 1947 to discuss the questions at issue

### October :

10 - The Viet Nam Women's

28 — The Viet Nam National Assembly adopted the Constitution of the DRVN and set up a new government presided over by Ho

30 - The Vietnamese forces abode 30 — The victnamese forces about by the September 14 modus vivendi and stopped fighting in Nam Bo. On the contrary, on November 16, the French forces launched attacks

### November :

10 - Nguyen Van Thinh, President of the puppet Cochinchinese government, committed suicide.

20 - The French hombarded Haiphong, causing over 6,000 deaths.

22 - French troops occupied Lang Son (on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier).

17 - The French carried out a massacre at Vermicelli Street in Hanoi, causing scores of deaths. 18 - French troops occupied the

The Hanoi population resisted. President Ho Chi Minh pro-posed to French Premier Leon Blum a settlement and suggested the sending of a French delegation to Viet Nam as a prelude to future negotiations. His letter was not

ultimatum to the Victnam ernment demanding that Vietnamese forces be disarmed. 19 - The Party Central Committee

General Morlière, sent an

decided to launch the nation-wide - At 8.30 p.m. in Hanoi, nation

wide Resistance started. 20 - President Ho Chi Minh issued an appeal to the people: "We would rather sacrifice all than lose our country and live as slaves.

### 1947

February 17 - After two months of fighting, the "Regiment of the Capital" whose mission was to pin down the French in Hanoi withdrew.

# March .

5 — Bollaert was appointed High Commissioner in Indochina.

12 - Paul Mus. Bollaert's special envoy, met President Ho Chi Minh and presented to him the "condi-tions of the French Government for an armistice" which were only the demand for capitulation. The Vietnamese Government refused.

### October :

10 — The French launched Opera-tion "Léa" against Viet Bac, seeking to annihilate the leading organs of the Vietnamese Resistance.

## December:

19 - Operation "Léa" ended. On the French side, 3,300 soldiers had been killed, 18 airplanes, 255 armoured vehicles, 16 rivercraft

The Vietnamese dong was put in circulation. This monetary measure was an integral part of the new economic policy of the DRVN following the August 1945 Revolution.

### January:

15 - The Party Central Committee assessed the situation: After our victory in Viet Bac, the National Resistance had switched over to the stage of equilibrium of forces.

14 - The French launched a large-scale attack on the Plain of Reeds (Nam Bo)

t - At Langa (Nam Bo) the Vietnamese forces destroyed 50 armoured vehicles and killed 150 enemy troops.

18—The People's Army launched Campaign Nghia Lo (North-West of Bac Bo). The French troops evacuated 7 posts. April:

19 — Tam Vu battle in Nam Bo: 200 French soldiers killed and 14 armoured vehicles destroyed.

5 — A preliminary convention was signed between the puppet Nguyen Van Xuan and Bollaert: a puppet government would be created for government would be the whole of Viet Nam.

19 - A patriotic emulation drive was launched: President Ho Chi Minh called on the people to consolidate national unity, step up pro-duction and fight even better.

8 — The North-East Campaign (in Bac Bo) was launched by the People's Army. 21 - Pignon replaced Bollaert as

## 1949

### March:

9 - An agreement was signed between Bao Dai and Vincent Auriol, "solemnly recognizing the independence of Viet Nam." In fact, "independent" Viet Nam remained a French neo-colony.

VIET NAM COURIER

29 - The French forces attacked Phu Tho – Tuyen Quang to hinder the advance of the Vietnamese forces to the Midlands. The People's Army riposted in launching a campaign along the River Lo, inflicting a heavy defeat on the French.

General Revers, Chief-of-Staff of the French Army, proposed that the front be shortened and the Bac Bo delta consolidated.

### 2 - Failure of a French large-scale offensive in the Plain of Reeds (Nam

14 — Decrees were promulgated on the reduction of land rent and interest rate and on the provisional distribution to the poor peasants of land formerly belonging to the French colonialists and Vietnamese traitors.

### August : 9 - The French evacuated Bac

Can (Viet Bac).

16 - The French occupied Phat Diem, one of the bastions of the Catholic Church in Bac Bo.

### 1950

January :

9 - In Saigon 25,000 persons at-tended the funeral of school-pupils killed by the puppet police: January o became the national day of struggle of students and school-pupils in Viet

18-The USSR, People's China and the other socialist countries recogniz-

Nam.
- Vietnamese commando units attacked Bach Mai airfield (on the Hanoi outskirts) and destroyed 25 airplanes.

- The Saigon workers staged

# February :

2 - The Party's 3rd National Conference decided to "complete preparations to switch over to the stage of general counter-offensive." 7 - The USA and Great Britain

recognized the Bao Dai puppet State. 8 – The People's Army launched Campaign Le Hong Phong I (North-East of Bac Bo).

12 - The watchword "Every-thing for the Front, Everything for Victory" was launched to mobilize all the national forces.

# March .

Santambar :

19 — The Saigon population demonstrated against the arrival of American warships in Saigon.

15 — The People's Army launched Campaign Phan Dinh Phung (Trung Bo) lasting 2 months.

The People's Army launched Cam-paign Darlac in the High-Plateaux (Trung Bo).

### 16 - The People's Army launched Sino-Vietnamese Frontier Campaign.

5 - In the Sino-Vietnamese Frontier Campaign 9 French battalions with 11,500 men were annihilated, a 4,000 sq.km region with 350,000 inhabitants was liberated. The SinoVietnamese frontier was fully opened the scheme of isolating DRVN was frustrated. General De was urgently dispatched to Commander in Chieff to save the

### 1951

7 French battalions were annihilated in Campaign Tran Hung Dao launched by the People's Army on December 26, 1950.

February : 11 - The Party's 2nd National Congress was held. The Communist Party from now on became the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

# March .

3 - The Viet Minh Front merged with the Lien Viet Front.

- End of the Hoang Hoa Tham Campaign launched on March 20 along Road No 18 (Bac Bo) by the P.A. A French counter-offensive re-sulted in 2,021 French troops being killed and 1,025 others wounded or

# May :

I - Promulgation of a system of unified agricultural tax, collected in kind and replacing all former taxes and contributions.

The National Bank was

founded.It issued a banknote—the new dong, worth 10 old dongs. - The State Trade Service was

# organized.

\* 20 - End of the Quang Trung Campaign launched on May 28 by the P.A. in Ninh Binh (Bac Bo): more than 3,000 French troops were killed.

July . 15 - Bao Dai promulgated a decree on "general mobilization" to create a puppet "national army."

-A " De Lattre belt " (no man's -A' De Lattre belt' (no man's land) started to be built along the De Lattre line. It was a zone from 5 to 16 km wide, where all dwelling houses were destroyed, en-circling the Bac Bo delta.

The French launched great mopping-up operations in Hung Yen and Thai Binn (Bac Bo) to try and check the ever-growing guerilla movement

# November:

14 - 5 French mobile groups occupied Hoa Binh. 18 - The Party Central Committee fronts: two regular divisions would penetrate into the enemy's rear for an offensive in co-ordination with

# the guerilla forces; four other divi-sions would encircle the enemy in Hoa Binh and along Road No 6. 1952

offensive in co-ordination with

February . 28 - End of the Hoa Binh Cam paign. On the two fronts, 22,000 French soldiers had been put out of action. The French Expeditionary Corps had to fall back on the defen-

10 - Salan replaced De Lattre and concentrated his forces in the Bac Bo delta: during the year 1952 he

May: I - National Congress of Elite Fighters.

## July :

6 - The enemy launched great mopping-up operations in Thua Thien (Trung Bo) aimed at rounding up to the reinforce the puppet army.

- The 2nd European battalion of the French Expeditionary Corps demanded its repatriation.

## October:

14 - The P.A. launched the North West Campaign lasting more than one month and resulting in 13,800 enemy troops being killed, and a 28,000 sq. km area with 250,000 28,000 sq. km area with 250,000 inhabitants liberated. The French scheme to set up a "Thai Autonomous State" was foiled. The French forces withdrew to Nasan.

January : 14 — Winter-Spring Military Cam-paign in the 5th Interzone (TrungBo). 25 to 30 — The Party Central Committee defined the main tasks for 1953, one of which was to mobilize the masses to complete land reform and the reduction of land rent.

Salan once more tried to carry out his policy of "pacification" of the Bac Bo delta by launching series of great mopping-up opera tions.

## April .

14 - Upper-Laos Campaign: in co-ordination with Vietnamese vol-unteers, Pathet Lao forces liberated Sam Neua province (28,500 sq.km).

# May: 8 - Navarre replaced Salan.

June: 20 - An American military mis-

sion arrived in Indochina. - The "Navarre plan" started to be applied: a paratroops bat-talion was sent to Lang Son (Bac Bo); 4 infantry battalions landed in Tien\_Yen and met it on Road No 14. Three days later, the French had to withdraw.

August : 6 - The French evacuated Nasan (North-West of Bac Bo).

15 - 5 French mobile groups were sent to Ninh Binh-Thanh Hoa (Bac Bo). The operation lasted nearly one month and cost the French 2,630 killed and 1,170 others taken

November: 14 - The Party Central Commit-tee took a decision on the carrying out of land reform starting from 1954. 20 - Navarre sent paratroopers

to Dien Bien Phu. 26 - In his reply to the Swedish paper Expressen, President Ho Chi Minh wrote: "...If after drawing lessons from those war years, the French Government wants to conclude an armistice and solve the Viet Nam question by negotiations, the people and Government of the DRVN are ready to consider the French proposals... the basis of an armistice is that the French Government should really respect the independence of Viet Nam. The negotiation of an armistice concerns essentially the Government of France and that of Viet Nam."

### December

1 - The National Assembly adopt ed the Law on Land Reform.

3 - Navarre decided to "accept the North-West battle - The defence of the North-West will be concentratod on Dien Bien Phu

12 - Liberation of the provincial

21 - The Pathet Lao forces launched an attack on Thakhet (Middle Laos) which was liberated on December 25. Navarre sent 12 mobile battalions to Seno (Laos).

### 1054

# January:

20 - 22 French battalions landed in Phu Yen and Tuy Hoa (Trung Bo).

25 - The Viet Nam High Command riposted in launching an offensive in the High Plateaux to attract the main body of French forces and in intensifying guerilla warfare in the plain region of the 5th Interzone. The whole of Kontum

province (14,000 sq.km)was liberated 26 - Pathet Lan forces launched the Upper-Laos Campaign, forcing Navarre to scatter still more his

31 - In Lower Laos, Pathet Lao

# forces attacked Attopeu and liberat-ed the Boloven High Plateaux.

Fabruary . 4 — The American General O'Daniel

visited Dien Bien Phu. 18 — Closing of the Berlin Conference: the Indochina question would be discussed at a conference to be held in Geneva in April.

March:

12 - 2nd stage of French Opera-tion Atlante: landing in Qui Nhon. tion Atlante: landing in Qui Nhon.

13 – Opening of the Dien Bien
Phu battle which went through 3
stages: the first offensive lasting
from March 13 to 29; the 2nd
offensive from March 30 to April
30; and the general offensive from
May 1 to 7.

29 - In Paris, the War Committee met to study Operation Vautour way for direct American interven-tion (by the participation of US heavy bombers in the Dien Bien

# heavy bomb Phu battle).

26 — Opening of the Geneva Conference on Korea and Indochina. 27 - Launching by the French of Operation Condor in Laos.

7 - The French garrison at Dien Bien Phu surrendered. 8 - The Geneva Conference dis-

# cussed the Indochina question. — The first drive of land reform was launched in late May.

19 -- Mendés-France replaced Laniel who had been overthrown on June 8, as Head of the new French Government

# During June, French troops evacuated the principal centres of the Bac Bo delta.

21 - Signing of the Geneva Agreements which put an end to the war in Indochina.

Forthcoming: Chronology of events (1954-1970)

# Thai Reactionaries Must Give Up Their Armed Aggression Against Cambodia and Their Scheme To Set Un a US-Fostered Military Alliance

- DRVN Foreign Ministry's July 29 Statement on Commitment of Thailand Troops to Cambodia

ON US orders, the Thailand reactionary authorities have of late supplied the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique with a large quantity of weapons and other war means. They have mounted air bombings and strafings against the Cambodian territory, committed That of label to the aggression in Cambodia, and dispatched Thai regular troops to occupy part of Preah Vihear province there. At present the Thanom - Praphas reaction-ary clique is feverishly preparing for more That troops to be sent there and joining with the Thieu-Ky-Khiem, Lon Sirik Matak and US stooges in Laos to set up the US-schemed Saigon — Phnom Penh — Bangkok — Vientiane military alliance against the patriotic effort of the peoples of the countries in

Everybody knows that, for years now, the Thanom - Praphas reactionary clique henchmen of the US, has sought every possible means to sabotage the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, fostered the "Khmer Serei" traitors and helped them set up their base in Battambang area from which to carry out subversive activities in Cambodia. This time, while brazenly invading Cambodia. they have alleged the "danger of aggression" against Thailand from "North Viet Nam and Viet Cong" to cover up their own appressive acts. It is obvious that the That reactionaries are serving Nixon's expansion of the war of aggres sion to the whole of Indochina and policy of "making Asians fight Asians" while trying to realize their ambition of occupying part of the Cambodian terri-

In introducing aggressive troops into Cambodia, the Thanom-Praphas reactionary clique are grossly encroaching upon the independence, neutrality, sover-cignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia, breached the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and all interna Agreements on Indochina and all interna-tional law. In so doing they are defying the opinion of the people and many political figures in Thailand who are ever more vigorously critical of the introduction of That troops into Cambodia. This is an arrogant challenge to the Cambodian and other peoples of Indochina and world public opinion now angered by the IIS

imperialists and their henchmen's extension imperiansis and their new meaning a chieffing of the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina. Having sold out the Thai youth's blood to their US masters in Viet Nam and Laos and now sending Thai youth into Cambodia to die in place of the US aggressors and pushing Thailand into an enlarged war kindled by the US. the Thannon-Praphas clique is going deeper into the road of betraying the interests of the Thai people, exposing themselves as obedient henchmen of the themselves as operatent nencamen of the US imperialists against the peoples of Indochina. In deploying aggressive troops into Cambodia, the Thai reactionaries and the US stooges in Saigon definitely could not stave off the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak not stave of the Lon words and would clique's complete collapse, and would receive due punishment from the Cambo-dian people now rallying within the National United Front of Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. For the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world, for the sake of Thailand's independence and the friendship and good neighbourhood with the three peoples of Indochina, the Thai people will, in ever greater contempt for people will, in ever greater contempt for the Thai reactionaries, oppose them ever more resolutely. The more crimes the US imperialists and the Thai reactionaries commit against the peoples of Indochina, the more those peoples will strengthen their solidarity and resolve to fight till complete victory.

The DRVN Government fully support sensible position expounded in the July 23, 1970 statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cam-bodia which strongly condemned and sternly warned the Thai authorities of the consequences of their introducing aggressive troops into Cambodia and pushing up the formation of a military alliance with the US henchmen in Phnon Penh, Saigon and Vientiane.

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN overnment insist that the Thanom-raphas clique give up at once their acts of armed aggression against Cambodia and their scheme to set up a military alliance with the US lackeys in Indochina.

Should they obdurately embark on ilitary adventures to serve the US was of aggression in this area, they would

# Military Operations in Cambodia

THE Svay Rieng province regional forces and guerillas raided on the night of July 4 a garrison defending a bridge to the provincial capital. It was blown up and some thirty troops were put out of action.

In Preah Vihear province nearly 240 Phnom Penh soldiers crossed over on July 6 and 7 to the ranks of patriotic forces, carrying with them over 200 fire-arms of different types. On July 6 the patriotic forces seized an arms dump of hundreds of weapons including recoiless guns and heavy machine-guns.

On July 5 the Stung Treng liberation forces downed one US-Saigon aircraft over its provincial capital. The National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia attacked on the night of July 10 and in the daytime of July II four important sections occupied by the

enemy in Kirirom and defended by three infantry battalions Nos 90, 72 and 2, together with the sub-sector CP, the barrack-building sector, the sector of arsenal and that of puppet administration office. They wiped out three battalions, put out of action more than 1,200 enemy troops and gained complete control of these sectors; moreover they captured score of tons of armaments embracing 82mm mortars, recoiless guns and 75mm guns and 12.8mm machine-guns.

On the other hand the regional forces and guerillas forced the enemy out of five posts in the vicinity of Kirirom.

On the following days from July 12 to 15 the NLAF fought off all reinforcements, inflicting hundreds of adverse casualties.



# o CAMBODIAN DELEGATION Visits Lao Liberated Zone

A T the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF), a delegation of the Royal Government of Na-Royal Government of Na-tional Union of Cambodia and National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) paid a friendship visit to the Lao liberated zone from July 19

The Cambodian delegation, headed by Dr Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health and Religious and Social Affairs, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FUNK. General Duong Sam Ol, Min-ister of Military Equipment and Armaments, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the FUNK, consisted of Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Head of rince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and FUNK member; Sien An, FUNK CC member, ambas-sador to the DRVN: Heng Pich, Under-Secretary of State for Military Equipment and Armaments, FUNK CC member; and Dr. Koam Leang Hac, Under-Secretary of State for Public Health and Religious and Social

A reception committee A reception committee
headed by Nouhak Phoum
Savan, member of the
Standing Bureau of the CC
of the LPF, was set up to welcome the delegation.

During its stay in the Lao liberated areas, the Cambodian delegation called on Prince Souphanouvong, President of the CC of the LPF, ated zone.

> rialists in their war intensif cation in Laos.

"Instead of contributing peaceful settlement o

Chairman of the Geneva Con

"The Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee warmly welcome the sensible attitude of the Soviet Government. It severely condemns the British Government's unils teral and illegal step as completely invalid."

# and H.E. Khamsouk Keola

President of the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces' Alliance Committee. It also visited LPF central organs, the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army and number of AA units of Sa Neua province. Wherever they went, the Cambodian distinguished guests were warmly acclaimed by Lao cadres, fighters and people.

A grand meeting in honour of the Cambodian delegation was held on the evening of July 21, under the auspices of the LPF Central Committee of Sam Neua province.
Prince Souphanouvong and
other leaders of the LPF and Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces' Alliance Committee attended the rally.

On July 23, a talk took place in Sam Neua between the Cambodian delegation and the LPF delegation led by Mr. Nouhak Phoumsavan on the present situation in and Southeast Asia and the struggle waged by the Cambodian and Lao peoples against the US imperialist aggressors. Both parties reached complete identity of views on the matters under discussion.

On July 24, in an atmosphere of warm friendship and militant solidarity, the Cambodian and Lao delegations signed a joint commu-niqué on this memorable visit of the delegation of the Royal Government of Na-tional Union of Cambodia and the FUNK to the Lao liber-

# O LPF Central Committee Spokesman Protests British Government's Breach of the 1962 Geneva Agreements

THE spokesman for the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front has made public a statement condemning the British government's recent breach of

the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, KPL reported.

The statement, dated July

The statement, dated July 16, 1970, said:
"Over the recent past, particularly since Nixon took office, the US imperialists and their lackeys have been stepping up their special war in Laos to an unprecedented degree of fierceness. The Soviet Government in its capacity as a Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Laos Geneva Conference on Laos has many times protested against these acts of the US and its henchmen. On the contrary, the British Govern-ment, the other Co-Chaiman of the Geneva Conference. has been winking at escalation scheme in Laos.

"In face of the repeated setbacks of the US and its agents in their war escalation Laos. Prince Souvann Phouma recently sent a message to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos in which he distorted the truth and tried to justify US intervention and aggression and put the blame on the Lao Patriotic Front and the Democratic Republic

"In spite of Soviet disapproval, the British Government unilaterally sent the draft note, rejected by the Soviet Union, to the Geneva Agreement signatories to enable the International Commission to resume its activities which had long ago expired in furtherance of Article 19 of the Geneva Agreements on Laos. In so doing the British Government wanted to induce a number of members of the I.C. to lend a hand to the US impe-

the Lao problem in line with the spirit and letter of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, the British Government through its recent actions has aggravated the Lao situa

ference, the Soviet Government has protested against such moves of the British

# Health Work in the Service of the People

established thick civil defence network. Communication trenches and under ground shelters have enabled our people to work in safety. In Ly Ninh village (Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province), they are dozen kilometres long Quang Binh province has also tens of thousands of underground shelters dug for the farmers working in

Our second achieveme has been a strong impulse given to the hygiene and prophylactic movement. In 1966 and 1967, we sank wells and built bath-rooms and latrines 4 times as many as in the ten years of peace.

We have turned out all

the necessary vaccines and given preventive inoculations to all the inhabitants. In these four years, despit the existence of pockets of epidemics (cholera, plagues) in neighbouring countries, North Viet Nam was completely immune

Our third accomplish ment has been a network of distribution of medicines and of therapeutics going down to villages. The needs of the fighting have been met to the maximum. The cultivation and use of local medicinal plants have prov-

US air raids, we have step-Despite the fierceness of ped up the production drugs. Twenty-five local factories have been commissioned. Despite the hav-

and floods, and daily enemy bombings, many of them, such as in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh, managed to raise their production in quantity and quality. A great part of the people's requirements in medicines has been satis-

Our fourth success has

been the training of a suf-ficient number of cadres entirely tested, qualified, courageous and devoted to the people. Sanatorians, midwives, nurses, assist-ant-doctors, physicians and hospital hands, all have rendered distinguished services to the Fatherland. In the fulfilment of their mission, they have shown revo lutionary heroism and self sacrifice, under the enemy's bombing, for the good of the patients. In this respect the hospital personnel in

Anna de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya del la companya de la companya de

March 1970, 2,000 workers and employees of banking

firms, 4,000 workers at the

Saigon waterworks and power plant, all the em-

power plant, all the em-ployees of air companies and at Tan Son Nhat, hundreds of dockers at Khanh Hoi and Van Don

wharves, and about 10,000 factory and office workers

of Saigon port walked out for a wagelift, Tet allow-ances, pension regulations, and schools and creches for

workers. 6,000 workmen of the Pacific enterprises picketed the factory for

four days running, and compelled their American employers to make apologies

employers to make apologies and promise more considera-tion for Vietnamese workers. Over 7,600 workers of the RMK—BRJ American firm also stopped work for over a week. Hundreds of thou-sands of workers and other

labourers at the Khanh Ho

sugar refineries, the Thanh

Phuoc and Sicovina textile mills, the Thu Duc ware-

mills, the Thu Duc ware-liouses, the South Korean ice-cream factory, the Siloco laundry and the lumbering

enterprises, staged various activities such as petitions

activities such as petitions and meetings and demonstrations against the employers' exploitation, taxation, lack of due regard for workers, and for sufficient rice supply, reduction of price; they bared the US-puppet attempts to corrupt and divide the workers.

Remarkably enough,

the first time, over 200,000

workers and employees at US military and logistic bases in South Viet Nam held a congress for wage readjustment and severance

Tens of thousands of

workers of such American services as JUSPAO, USAID, MACV, the

Vinh Linh, Quang Binh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Thanh Hoa among others, have distinguished themselves most particularly. Thus by daily practice and through researches, our health service has contributed a worthy part to the victory of the entire people.

rious of this hard war trial thanks to the line charted by our Party, the harbinger all our successes. have built our services through a long struggle against foreign aggression which has been devastating our country for more than a quarter of a century.

Not only have we started from scratch, and offset the shortage of cadres and materials, but we have overcome all kinds of superstitions and old habits. All this has been done despite the destruction wrought by two successive invasions At present, thanks to our experience and revolutionspirit, we are sure leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Public Heath Service will continue through thick and to be equal to the heavy task entrusted to it

For more complete information on health care in the DRVN since the last 25 years, please read

VIETNAMESE STUDIES

special issue on this subject

# SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNSFOLK...

(Continued from page 1)

as hoped for, were but oil poured on the flames of anger of the students and pupils, chiefly since Thieu joined hands with the Lon Nol Matak gang in massacres of thousands of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and

The indignant school youth The indignant school youth swarmed into the streets against the US aggressors and their lackeys, the traitors Thieu - Ky - Khiem. They set up altars, wore mourning for the Vietnamese victims in Cambodia, and occupied the building of the former Cambodian Embassy and used it as HQ for their ten-day campaign.

Their slogans were: "We oppose terror and repression!",
"Release the students illegaloppose term of the students mega-ly detained!", "End the war, restore peace!", "Bunker, go home!", "Down with Lon murdorers of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia !" "There're limits to Vietnamese lives, but no end to American bombs!", "Peace must be restored to save our

Their stubborn and unremitting struggle was staunch-ly supported by all sections of the townspeople including soldiers, policemen, MPs and war invalids of the Saigon puppet regime.

Under its impact, on June 13 the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique was forced to release some students on bail, including Huynh Tan Mam, to postpone the trial of some of their mates before a milicourt, recognize the tion, put at its disposal a building as HQ and order the rubber-stamp "National As-sembly" to elaborate a draft bill on the autonomy of uni-

On the other hand, they split and sap the students and pupils' effort. On July 4, Thieu went to the length of threatening it with the use of force and of deciding to

maintain compulsory military training for students.

Immediately, meetings, Immediately, demonstrations, hunger-strikes erupted in riposte. The students in Saigon and Hue declared they thoroughly 'boycotted' the militar training courses which would turn them into "cannon-fodders" for the Yankees; destroyed all files and recdestroyed all files and rec-ords of services in charge of students' military training, held a press conference to denounce the heimous crimes at Con Son, Thu Duc..., condemned the present war continuation and economic and financial policy of the build of the destroyed the build of the destroyed the build of the destroyed the buildings, cause of the destroyed the destroyed in the life of townspeople.

Most dramatic was the July It angry meeting and street demonstration by thousands of Saigon students in front of the "Independence Palace," the US Embassy and in the "Lower House" building, with slogans urging peace and an end to the US aggressive war. The uproar resounded all over Saigon. A foreign peace delegation composed of religious per-sonalities and students from sonanties and students from the US, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, including the chairman of US Viet Nam Mobilization Committee, Pastor Moore, took part in the protest. At meeting, an students' representative set fire to US draft cards amidst shouts of "Long five peace!"
"Down with Nixon!"

ACTIONS BY WORKERS AND TOILING PEOPLES ....

EARLY this year, over TU organizations in Saigon downed tools in sympathy with the bus drivers. This strike crippled all activities in the city and forced some enemy concessions to the drivers.

USAID, MACV, the oil companies Caltex, Shell and Esso, the Thu Duc warehouse, the military harbour in Saigon, Da Nang, the RMK-BRJ, also fought grimly against their American employers, which seriously inter-In January, February and

fered with US military oper-

This year, in Saigon, Hue, Can Tho, Da Nang, Qui Nhon, My Tho, Ben Tre, the workmy Tho, Ben 11c, the accept of the stirringly commemorated May Day. They held meetings and teach-ins, put up slogans and posters, hoist-ed RSVN flags and distributed leaflets attacking the US and quislings and calling for the sacking of Dam Si Hien. the puppet "Minister Labour."

Of late over 100,000 work-Of late over 100,000 work-ers and employees affiliated to 124 TU organizations in Saigon-Cholon, Gia Dinh, called a general strike in protest against the arbitrary dismissal of 283 workers of the Thu Duc warehouse.

Noteworthy is the fact that since early this year, the workers' claim for vital rights and for work has been constantly associated with that for peace and an end to the US war of aggression.

### ACTIONS BY OTHER SOCIAL SECTIONS

HE Buddhists' launched since May has been assuming growing dimensions and intensity and is rated by the Western press as of a "nationwide character."

On the occasion of Buddha's birthday, they held meetings, requiems for Victnamese residents murdered namese residents murdered by the Lon Nol-Matak clique in Cambodia, demonstrations against the US-quisling mass-acre of one hundred Bud-dhists at the Saigon "Vict Nam Quoc Tu," and against Thich Tam Chau's plot to sabotage the Buddhist move-ment. Two bonzes immolated themselves; thousands of others in Saigon, Hue, Da Nang and other towns staged hunger-strikes, and hundreds of Buddhists in these localities poured into the streets for demonstrations against Thieu-Ky-Khiem regim and US aggression and for the re-establishment of peace, and an end to the Viet Nan

Pressmen wrote articles denouncing the crack-down on journalists and gagging

of the press; they also denounced the rotten puppet regime and cast in their lot with dissenting students, Buddhists and puppet war invalids. They protested against the US and Saigon puppets' aggression of Cam-bodia and reported on the gravity of the economic and social situations in South Viet Nam urban centres.

Thousands of puppet war invalids from Binh Duong (Thu Dau Mot), Vung Tau, My Tho marched on Saigon and, together with their mates in that big city, broke into the "National Assembly," and residences of a number of puppet generals, occupied the ex-servicemen HQ and clashed with the police in actions for food, housing and job.

The intellectual circles in Saigon also battled for free-dom of artistic creation and against the import of porno-graphic books, periodicals and films; businessmen pressed for restriction of imports and help for home industry.

The implementation of the hit all urban strata includ-ing a number of MPs, army officers, high-ranking offi-cials, the mainstay of the cials, the mainstay of the regime. It has touched off a widespread movement which has been gathering into a storm over the head of the enemy in South Viet Nam

towns and cities. Progressing in the right contribute to the of the national effort against the US and for national sal

## TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apploping for appreciate all your sug estions as they will helt us to serve you more efficiently in future.

# HILL 935, a New A-Bia for US Troops

HE US Command was forced to have on fuly 23 its "Ripcord" located on Hill 935, 40 kilometres west of Hue, vacuated by 101st Airmobile Division after 24 days and nights under continuous PLAF fire. US toll was disastrous: 1,700 officers and men put out of action, 97 aircraft and choppers downed or wrecked on the ground, 16 heavy guns and one radar station blasted out of commission, a great quantity of materials destroyed. The 3rd Brigade of the 101st Airmobile Division was seriously battered: 3 batknocked out or decimated, which means 13 infantry and artillery companies and two battalion CPs wiped out.

This was the most dramatic PLAF exploit since the Tet 1968 assaults on Hue. It was also the most severe punishment meted out to the US 101st Airmobile Division since its arrival in the area (over a year now) to strengthen US defence and put the so-called "preventive defence" plan unto practice.

Western agencies revealed that the losses sustained by US troops on Hill 935 were heavier than those suffered in A-Bia in May

From A-Bia to Hill

1955. US troops experienced an "eccalation" in this casualties. Their "presentite defence" tastics once more came to a flop. As a mainstay of puppet troops in the "Victomanisation" program, the tost dirmobile Division lamentably failed during the last three months the 54th Regiment of the puppet army stationed in Huc ame under devaluation.

tating PLAF attacks especially at Khe Don, Co Tien,

While the American and puppet soldiers were successively whittled down on the outward defence perimiter, their sanctuaries in the plains and around Hue city were not immune either. Since early this month, regular and regional forces together with PLAF guerillas have inheavy losses flicted human lives and materials on the bases of the US loist Division, the puppet First Division in Dong Lam, Bich Dien, La Vang, Xuoc Du, Van Thanh, Tan Ba, Mang Ca, My Thuy, ete

US Hill 935 disaster was a vivid illustration of PLAF capacity of mounting many simultaneous and highly effective operations.



PLAF men attacking an enemy position

# GUERILLAS AND REGIONAL FORCES MORE ACTIVE

TRA VINH: An enemy 'pacification' team attacked at Tam Ngai, and suffered 50 casualties (night of July 16).

Many adverse positions assailed and pounded: over 100 troops wiped out; 2 choppers downed and 1 vehicle destroyed (July 7-13).

VINH LONG: 65 enemy troops knocked out; 2 helicopters grounded; a great quantity of weapons, ammunitions and other military equipment captured (July 14 and 15).

mach GIA: A "pacification agent" unit mown down at Thanh Hung village: only I survivor (night of July 4). can Tho: 60 men from 2 "civil guard" companies put out of action at Vinh Thuan village (July 20).

QUANG NAM: Over 100 adverse casualties; 5 armoured cars, one gun and a dozen of blockhouses wrecked; a lot of weapons and ammunition seized (July 4-9).

QUANG NGAI: American troops backing puppet soldiers in their "mop-up" in the environs of Nui Tron repeatedly assaulted: nearly 70 GIs knocked out; 5 vehicles damaged and one aircraft shot down (July 5-7).

# \* A "HOT" SUMMER HAS BEGUN

FOR the last few days a series of actions has been mounted by the Black and the coloured people in the United States, which has raised in American public opinion apprehensions of a "hot" summer.

In Asbury Park city thousands of Afro-Americans poured into the streets for three days on end (July 5 to 7) for the right to live and against oppression and racial segregation. They put forth twenty fundamental and urgent claims concerning employment, wagelift, better housing and recreation places for Black people and liquidation of racialism, etc. The Governor of New Jersey declared martial law and called in hundreds of paratroopers and policemen. The demonstrators fought back valiantly, upset numerous vehicles and set fire to segregationists' houses. On July 5 Black youth "deployed their forces" (AFP) and resisted the paratroops all day long and in the end drove them out of their ghettos

On the night of July 11 fierce clashes between the Black people and the coppers took place in Michigan city (Indiana) and New Bedford (Massachusetts). Afro-Americans in New Brunswick from July 21 to 23 protested repression, terror and racialism. In Peoria, they revolted against policemen's ill-treatment of two Black women. Violent clashes between constables and Blacks

happened on the nights of July 23 and 24 and curfew was consequently imposed on the city. In Caifor (Hisianis) similar incidents occurred. In Houston (Texas) the authorities from July 25 to 27 unwarrantedly cracked down on Afro-Americans and shot dead one of their leaders, Carl Hamton. The Black militants returned an angry fire at the police and set ablaze one of their cars.

On July 16 in Los Angeles policemen were sent to ransack the living quarters of American citizens of Mexican origin and killed two of them. The rest held requiem for the victims and strongly protested the mur-der. In West Chester, when an American citizen of Puerto Rico origin was cut down by policemen 200 others, mostly Puerto Ricans, staged a protest demonstration. They were met with force and 23 of them were arrested.

Newsweek sent its correspondents to the Black ghettos in fifty cities for investigation and came to the conclusion that the 1970 summer was as "hot" as the previous ones. The magazine has also revealed that the Blacks expected nothing from the present US administration. All this throws light on the racial discrimination, terrorism and repression of Mr Nixon and such "hardliners" in his administration as Agnew, Mitchell, etc., ones that the American press usually refers to as "segregationists."

# \* MASSACHUSETTS URGES U.S. WAR IN VIET NAM BE DECLARED INCONSTITUTIONAL

THE State of Massachusetts on June 21 urged the US Supreme Court to declare that the US war in Viet Nam is "unconstitutional," Western sources

Man a suit that name. Secretary of Defence Melvictary of Defence Melvi-Laird as "defendant," the State said that the Executive of the Federal Government was acting illegally in committing American troops to the war and that short of a declaration of the comcongress, on the constitutionally and the constitutionally companies and the constitutionally of the constitutionally than to fight.

The impeachment noted that when it joined the union Massachusetts surrendered its own sovereign right to conduct foreign

relations and make war in exchange for an assurance that the nation as a whole would take part in wars only after a formal declaration by Congress, and the war-making powers congress. Therefore, Maysachusetts must have a peaceful forum to present its case and to have the controversy settled.

controversy settled.

The suit was filed by Massachusetts Attorney General Robert Quinn in acceptance of the settled by the Massachusetts legisture in April. It stressed that the undeclared war of the US Federal Government in Viet Mam was "uncontrolled or the settled of the s